

PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Within the Capital.

Diary of Events from the Investment to Thursday Last.

THE GARRISON HALF A MILLION STRONG.

Provisions Scarce and Prices Ruling High.

Red Republicans Agitating Against the Authorities.

Consternation of the People Recent Defeats.

Successful Sorties of from Metz.

A BATTLE EXPECTED NEAR TOURS.

The Germans Moving on the Army of Lyons.

Text of Gambetta's Proclamation to the French.

M. Thiers with the Austrian Emperor.

THE GREAT SIEGE.

TELEGRAPHIC LETTER TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Special Letter from Paris—Diary of Events of the Week—The First Defeat—Consternation of the People—Jules Favre's Mission—Opposition of the Part of the Reds—Count Bismarck's Terms Announced—Intense Excitement—The War Feeling Dominant—Soldiers Shot for Cowardice—Firing from the Forts—A Second Sortie and French Repulse—The Price of Provisions Going Up—Government Regulating Prices—Red Republican Agitation—Leaders of the Reds on the Pay-Roll of the Empire—General News of the Progress of the Siege.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.
Special letters for the NEW YORK HERALD, containing full information, have just been received from Paris, bringing news from the city down to the 6th inst. A private note says that several attempts have been made by the HERALD correspondent to send messengers through the lines, but all have failed.

GENERAL MATTERS.
There are not more than three or four persons remaining at the Grand Hotel. Provisions are getting bad and very scarce. Butter, milk, vegetables and other luxuries are most costly, and of a kind very unpalatable besides. It is almost an impossibility for a living soul to get out of Paris. Four several attempts within my own knowledge have proved fatal to the adventurers, who were all shot. A balloon, however, starts to-morrow morning at five o'clock, and I shall make another effort to forward a batch of correspondence.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.
MONDAY, September 19.—Fighting began this morning on the southwest of Paris. The Mobiles and regulars were engaged, and after three hours' fighting the Zouaves broke and a retreat was ordered. The soldiers flying into Paris spread great consternation among the people, who filled the streets. The Prussians occupied the heights on the west. The "reds" have prepared to avail themselves of the first serious defeat to seize the government. This evening large crowds gathered in front of the cafes, calling upon them to close and the occupants to turn out and in expelling all the public officers. Gagnant suspended to-day, after fifty-six years' uninterrupted publication. The government has ordered the incomes of all absentees heavily taxed. Some of the papers say that Bismarck complains of the French government not making proposals of peace direct to Prussia. The telegraph wires to Brest and New York have been cut, and Paris is now completely isolated from the rest of the world. Many foreigners have been arrested, a number of them charged with being spies. Flags of all nations are flying from numerous houses. The weather to-day is very fine.

TUESDAY, September 20.—All calls have been ordered to close at half-past ten o'clock every evening. It having been announced that Favre had gone to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, there was a great sensation among the red republicans, who are opposed to treating for peace. The National Guard of the "reds" districts went to the Hotel de Ville to-day to demand of the government if it favored peace. Great excitement was manifested, which was allayed, however, by the ministers giving a negative answer to all parties. The cry for war was made by many who were secretly eager for peace. Great indignation was expressed at the cowardly conduct of the Zouaves in the fight of yesterday, and a court martial has been ordered to investigate their behavior. An American officer undertook to attempt to convey dispatches out of Paris for Minister Washburne, but failed. Several foreigners have attempted to leave the city, but without success. The Champs Elysees and other avenues are filled with troops busy drilling. Cabs and carts only are to be seen. There are no private carriages visible. Many of the shops are shut and jewelry has entirely disappeared from the show windows and bazaars. After eleven o'clock in the night nobody is stirring. There are only thirty persons, including two American ladies, at the Grand Hotel to-day. Some of the regiments marched past my window, carrying their bread stuck on the bayonets of their guns. The weather continues fine.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.—This is the anniversary of the declaration of the republic of 1792, and a proclamation has been issued in honor of the day. The National Guard has a parade in the Place de la Concorde. Rumors of an armistice have sent the funds up and immense relief is evident in the public mind. An American ambulance corps, with one hundred and six beds laid under tents, has been organized. Dr. Swinburne, of the American army, is at the head. All the towns around Paris have been deserted. The town of Soissons, which contained eight thousand inhabitants, has only one man left. Chateaux have not a single inhabitant remaining. Marshes have been broken loose and are creeping in every direction. Paris is encumbered with people utterly destitute of means in consequence of the stoppage of all work. National Guards are im-

vised uniforms patrol the streets. The Garde Mobile of the provinces, a fine, steady body of men, have been entrusted with the duty of preserving order. The force in Paris I have ascertained to be over half a million of men. There are 500,000 national guards, 150,000 of the Garde Mobile, 50,000 regulars, 10,000 sailors, 10,000 volunteers, 4,000 of the old police and 4,000 douaniers. The force and ramparts are well manned. Most of the wealth are serving in the ranks. The money this afternoon publishes Bismarck's condition. The demand for dismemberment is received as incredible. Caricatures of the Emperor and Empress are being circulated. Letters from the courtiers, Bismarck, to the Duc de Morny have been published. To-day General Trochu inspected the lines from Stenon to Bercy. Lard is selling at two and a half francs per pound. The weather remains lovely.

THURSDAY, September 22.—The prices of provisions have been raised. Milk, butter and vegetables are becoming scarce and the price of fuel is enormous. People are calculating the distance of the Prussian batteries and trying to ascertain the extreme range of their balls and bombs. The general belief is that Paris is impregnable. Jules Favre has returned and intense anxiety is manifested to learn the result of his mission. An official announcement has been made that the interview with Bismarck was unsuccessful. Full details are provided. All the newspapers are published on half sheets. A number of red republican journals are cried upon the streets, but they do not sell. Sworn canes, poignards and knives are selling at all the corners. No news has been received from outside of Paris since last Sunday. Fine weather continues.

FRIDAY, September 23.—Paris was aroused early this morning by the incessant roar of cannon from the north and south. From five till eleven o'clock to the morning the firing lasted. The excitement on the part of the people to ascertain the result was painfully intense. Wild stories of the number killed and wounded were flying about, and the whole day the streets were filled by eager crowds. Towards evening an official report was published, which stated that the forts north of the city had fired upon the Prussians who were attempting to plant batteries, and drove them back. On the south side a sortie was made under cover of the smoke of the forts to recover the ground lost on Monday. The loss in killed and wounded was small, and all in the city were elated at the marked improvement in discipline and behavior displayed by the troops. To-day Jules Favre published an account of his interview with Count Bismarck. The effect upon the people was prodigious. All thought of peace was abandoned, and a universal resolution was expressed to die or drive out the invaders. The red republican party, which had been clamorous for continued war, was outmaneuvered by this event. Everybody was for war; no one dared to whisper of peace. The government continues popular. To-day the members of the diplomatic corps remaining in Paris met in council for the purpose of deciding whether they should leave the city. Rumors are current this evening that the provinces were rising in force, and that the army of the Loire would be ready to take the field early in October. Balloons have been sent off from here, but it is impossible to get news from the outside world. To-day the streets have been swept for the first time in weeks. The boulevards were crowded till ten o'clock to-night by excited people. Very little gas is used. An assurance company against the risks of the siege has been advertised: Americans are the projectors. There is also a company which insures incomes to the families of those killed. General Trochu has ordered that the demonstrations before the statue of Strasbourg shall cease. At midnight Paris is as still as a graveyard. The weather is splendid.

SATURDAY, September 24.—At a public meeting of the "reds" held to-day, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Countess Flourens and others were present. There was no dissent to the proposition that the city should leave the city. Rumors are current this evening that the provinces were rising in force, and that the army of the Loire would be ready to take the field early in October. Balloons have been sent off from here, but it is impossible to get news from the outside world. To-day the streets have been swept for the first time in weeks. The boulevards were crowded till ten o'clock to-night by excited people. Very little gas is used. An assurance company against the risks of the siege has been advertised: Americans are the projectors. There is also a company which insures incomes to the families of those killed. General Trochu has ordered that the demonstrations before the statue of Strasbourg shall cease. At midnight Paris is as still as a graveyard. The weather is splendid.

SUNDAY, September 25.—The first batch of Imperial correspondence has been published, but little notice is taken of it. Military discipline is more strict than at any previous time. Several of the ghastly scenes were attacked by the Prussians to-day while passing St. Cloud. The patients have been removed from some of the streets to prevent unnecessary loss of life in the event of bombs falling in them. The president of the Court of Cassation has been ordered to trial for complicity in the affair of Marguerite Bollinger. A system of electric lights has been organized for the ramparts. Many of the monuments and trees in the cemeteries have been destroyed to facilitate defensive measures. Many of the red republicans have been appointed to office. The boulevards and Champs Elysees were filled with promenaders, for the first time in many days, attracted, doubtless, by the continued charming weather.

MONDAY, September 26.—An attack by the Prussians was expected last night, and nearly all the people were up awaiting it to commence, but the night passed off quietly. Carrier pigeons were sent off this morning, and a balloon is advertised to leave to-night. The committee announce that there are fifty thousand poor from the environs now in the city, depending upon charity. A spy was arrested to-day, the event creating much excitement, which, however, soon subsided. Butter is eight francs per pound to-day, and everything else is rising in proportion. Twenty Prussian prisoners, captured before the city, were brought in this evening.

TUESDAY, September 27.—The government has taken the sales of meat into its own hands and fixed the price which shall be charged. Five hundred beeves and 4,000 sheep are to be killed daily. People are buying preserved food of all kinds. Nothing has been heard from the Prussians since Friday last. This morning immense columns of smoke rose up from the east of Paris. On inquiring I found that some stores filled with petroleum had been fired. Two hundred persons were arrested on suspicion of being incendiaries. An immense sensation was created by the announcement that the first news from Tours, since the investment, had been received. The American ambulance corps and Minister Washburne were loudly cheered on the streets to-day. The crowd was so dense that the new police appeared on the Champs Elysees and tried to pass a passage for the ambulances. A flag of truce was sent out to-day. A commission for the passage of a courier from the diplomatic corps. Five Prussian batteries have been erected on the heights of Meudon, which can reach the city. The heights should have been defended at any cost. The weather is beautiful.

WEDNESDAY, September 28.—Government urged Frezel, a German banker and naturalized French citizen, to leave Paris, through fear of violence from the populace. He left with a pass furnished him by Minister Washburne. The English courier, Captain Johnson, left to-day. There is much excitement among the butchers, who refuse to sell their meat at the prices named by the government. They have been threatened with imprisonment and popular vengeance. The bakers and wine sellers have also been forced to sell at fixed prices. Grocers charge such exorbitant prices that riots and plunder are feared. The food is falling off in quality. Pottery is strong, meat is tough and vegetables stale. A carrier pigeon has got into the city with short despatches from Tours. The death of news from the outer world is terrible. Paris must as well be in the moon for all one hears

of what is going on outside the city. The utter impossibility of getting out and in shows the thoroughness of the investment. Our isolated position seems incredible. The police guards have been doubled on the streets.

THURSDAY, September 29.—A rumor is current that the tunnel at St. Sever has been blown up, thus cutting the Prussian communications. Two balloons were sent off to-day, but as only the lightest of letters were taken the newspaper men here are in despair. Twenty soldiers were shot to-day for cowardice in the sortie of last week. The sight was quite sad and impressive, but no sympathy was expressed for the condemned men. A Jesuit convent has been pillaged by the soldiers. The new police uniform is of dark blue, with a tri-color star on the breast. Those resolute "reds" are again becoming troublesome. Ledru Rollin has made an incendiary speech in which he declared in favor of a red republican government. Any attempt at a new revolution by the reds will fail, as the National Guards and the Garde Mobile are against the reds. The pretext for the present agitators is the postponement of the municipal elections. It is plain that these revolutionary characters must be put down by force sooner or later. Rumors of a combat between them and the military are current, but if even such a struggle may be looked for, soldiers are prohibited from loitering about the streets. The lower classes are suffering severely. A government placard has appeared on the streets stating that it has been found that loose women slip off to the enemy's camp, and threatening them with death if they are caught. A great number of cattle went through the boulevard this morning. The poor animals were very thin and apparently worse off for food than the Parisians are as yet. The Belgian Minister intends leaving the city. The environs of Paris have been so utterly destroyed that the next twenty or thirty years will be required to make them what they were when the war broke out.

FRIDAY, September 30.—Again we were woken up this morning by the roar of cannon. For five hours the firing was incessant. A sortie in force had been made, and some strong positions taken, but afterwards abandoned, the enemy being too numerous to admit of their being held. The bodies of the wounded men were brought into the city. The sight of them tended to depress the people, and to impress upon all a painful feeling of the inferiority of the French forces. It is proposed that balloons returning to Paris shall drop parachutes with letters and not try to land. It has been announced that the gates of Paris will remain open from seven o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock at night. The authorities claim it has been discovered that Napoleon really invested many millions in foreign lands.

SATURDAY, October 1.—The ambulances are busy bringing in the large number of men wounded yesterday. J. Riggs, of New York, and Dr. Lamson, the pastor of the American congregation in Paris, are quite active and useful in their endeavors to comfort the wounded. There are rumors of the unfortunate fellows are in the Palais d'Industrie. All their wounds are bad. The Prussians kept the slightly wounded as prisoners of war. Nine of the men died on their way from the walls to the hospitals. The Prussian surgeons dressed the wounds of the French on the field, and had removed their own wounded before the French ambulances arrived. Some of the German officers told the American doctors that they would be in Paris soon. The French soldiers complain that they were badly led. Their spirits are much depressed. A French general was killed and buried with military honors. Subsequently his body was disinterred and sent in at the request of his family. The French forces started from their fortifications early in the morning in the hope of surprising the Prussians, but found them well prepared and expecting the sortie. To-day the new opera house was opened for the distribution of food to the poor. Cards were issued for daily allowance and the people waited for hours to get a scanty share. The government has ordered the silver plate at the Tuilleries melted up and has advertised that it will be used for the poor all articles of clothing and bedding pawned by them for not exceeding fifteen francs each. Soldiers belonging to the Garde Mobile had been ordered to be vaccinated, as the smallpox is rapidly increasing, thereby adding one more horror to the siege. A balloon has been advertised to leave Paris with passengers, the charge for each being four thousand francs. The names of several red republican leaders have been found on the pay rolls of the empire, and the proofs of their double dealing are to be published. All conventions to the theatre and opera have been abolished and all the artists dismissed. As a consequence of excitement, which extends to theatrical circles generally, a large insurance company, with a capital of one hundred millions of francs, has announced itself complete and ready for business. M. Deleclaux, a judge under the empire and notorious for the severity of his sentences upon political prisoners, committed suicide yesterday. He was impelled to the rash deed through terror of prosecution.

SUNDAY, October 2.—The news of the fall of Strasbourg and Toul was brought in by General Buriside to-day, as also the information that the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck were at Ferrieres. We have better news than that at Versailles. At the same time came the news that the provinces are disaffected with the republic and not anxious to rejoin Paris, and that the government at Tours repudiates the government at Paris. A resolution has been adopted disavowing M. Cremieux from office. The horror of despair seemed to seize everybody, and Paris seems surrounded by dangers on every side. To add to the horror several dogs having been found in the streets dead of hunger, the dread of hydrophobia has been brought on, and every day witnesses new dangers and troubles. General Buriside has been limited to thirty-six hours' stay in the city.

MONDAY, October 3.—The widest hopes prevailed on Gen. Buriside's visit becoming generally known. At noon an aide-de-camp of General Trochu called to escort him to the French outposts. Minister Washburne accompanied him, and Mr. Forbes, who arrived when he did, returned with him. The refusal of Count Bismarck to allow diplomatic messengers to enter Paris has been received. He says that the diplomats ought to have left Paris before the investment. Minister Washburne has written an energetic remonstrance. The news received from the provinces is all discouraging, and the government is in a very bad way. A young lawyer, like M. Cremieux, is sending them in the great task of raising the popular enthusiasm in France. They feel that they are isolated here. "The proper place for us is Tours," said M. Gambetta. "Picard, make an effort to escape if you can. We must make up our minds to venture out in a balloon, which is the only means of our getting out." What a ludicrous position for the government of France to be in! In a balloon! Victor Hugo issued a stirring appeal to the Prussians. It is eloquent, but words pale before the realities of our terrible position.

TUESDAY, October 4.—Five o'clock in the morning. It is a lovely day. The sun is shining as brightly as at noon. For over two weeks we have been without a drop of rain. A balloon starts at seven o'clock. One gentleman of fortune goes for fun and carries with him a revolver, a pigeon and a package of letters. Good luck to him. (Here the dispatch brought by one balloon closes. The following was subsequently received.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.—Last night a great conflagration was observed near St. Gratien, supposed to be caused by the forage of the enemy burning. A person who escaped from Versailles says that much damage has been inflicted upon the palace and the pictures. Admiral Tassault made a reconnaissance to-night from Fort de Roquette. The butchers of Paris have been informed that no more live cattle will be sold, only those killed by the government; the pork butchers have been informed to the same effect. Notice has also been given that only enough milk for children and invalids will be sold, and all others are exhorted to abandon its use. Yesterday a balloon was fired by the Prussians, but was not hit. The bank of France has decided to keep in use only three millions of francs in specie in Paris; the rest will be sent out. It is agreed, when the necessity arises, to destroy all bank notes. Thursday, October 6.—A fresh batch of correspondence taken from the Tuilleries has been published. Among them is a letter from Madame La-

forge, who was pardoned by the Prince President in 1862. Thanking the Emperor, she ends by saying, "I have the honor to be, with the most profound respect, Monsieur, your very humble, obedient servant, Marie Capelle." Duval, the editor of the *Peuple Parisien*, received five thousand francs per day for the expenses of his paper, and, as a consequence, the smaller his circulation the larger were his profits. He is said to have had a large quantity of blank paper stamped in order to make a show of an enormous circulation, but that he sold the stamped paper to other journals. There are also letters published from Miss Harard, who was created Countess Beauregard, showing that she received from the Emperor, on the 24th of March, 1853, to the 1st of January, 1855, 5,490,000 francs.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Carrier Pigeons Sent to Paris—Gambetta at Work—Successful Sorties From Metz—A Battle Near Tours Imminent—Minor Operations—The People Organizing—Garibaldi on the Situation—A Brave Editor—Prussian Spies Shot—Bourbaki Expected in Tours.

Tours, Oct. 10, 1870.

The carrier pigeons brought here by the balloonists from Paris yesterday were sent back to that city to-day with despatches from the Ministry here.

M. GAMBETTA HARD AT WORK.

It is reported that Gambetta, who is charged with the Ministry of War, is displaying great activity and energy in his department. M. Gambetta refuses to accept an ovation which has been tendered him by the people of the city. In his reply he says the people must think first of the national defence.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIES OF BAZAINES—FRENCH FREEDOM CHARLES SICK.

The *Liberte* to-day publishes despatches announcing several successful sorties by Marshal Bazaine. In its comments the *Liberte* says the success of these sorties forms the reason why the Prussian despatches have recently made no mention of affairs at Metz.

Prince Frederick Charles is ill with typhus fever, and has been obliged to leave the army. It is said he is now at Ferrieres.

A BATTLE NEAR TOURS IMMINENT.

It is understood here that a battle is imminent near Tours. The Prussians have returned there in force, and the French have sent a considerable army to meet them.

FRENCH SUCCESSORS AT DREUX.
A despatch from Chartres, dated to-day, says that yesterday 200 Prussian horse, two guns and some infantry were encountered at Dreux. A skirmish ensued and the Prussians were obliged to disgorge their plunder.

PRUSSIAN AND FRENCH MINOR OPERATIONS.
Despatches from Maintenon, Malesherbes, La Grange and Chartres announce the presence of the Prussians in those places. Several encounters have taken place at Dreux.

The Franco-Germans have captured great quantities of cattle lately that had been taken from the people by the Prussians in their requisitions.

THE PEOPLE ORGANIZING AGAINST THEIR ENEMY.
The *Secur* has advised from the invaded departments which show that the situation is grave, owing to the enormous and repeated requisitions of the Prussians.

The inhabitants are forming companies of sharpshooters. These already organized have obtained some marked successes against the Prussians. In many cases the stragglers or small bodies of the enemy have been destroyed.

AS MILD MANNERED MEN AS EVER KILLED PRUSSIAN.
A strong body of Franco-Germans arrived here to-day from Marseilles. They are composed of gentlemen from the South of France. They carry the black flag.

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN FRANCE.
During the sitting of the government a crowd gathered in the courtyard of the Prefecture displaying the French and American flags.

GARIBOLDI ON THE SITUATION.
Garibaldi, on descending to the courtyard, was vigorously cheered, and made a speech in which he congratulated the volunteers and expressed his belief in the approaching redemption of France from the invader. He wore the Garibaldian costume and hat, and looked healthy, though not sturdy. In a subsequent address to the National Guard of Tours he said he was to command all the volunteers in the French service.

HEROISM OF AN EDITOR.
Prefet Delaigle, who so energetically defended St. Quentin with the National Guard, behind barricades, and repulsed the Prussians, had received no military education. He was the editor of a Paris journal.

PRUSSIAN AGENTS HOODWINKING THE PEOPLE.
The *Moniteur* to-day warns the public that numerous Prussian agents have lately come into France and are endeavoring to make contracts with the departments and towns desirous of purchasing arms. The *Moniteur* says this may cause dangerous delays in the national armament.

PRUSSIAN SPIES SHOT.
Fourteen Prussian spies were recently apprehended near this city. They were trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants with a view to make requisitions. They were promptly shot.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.
General Bourbaki is expected in Tours. Tours is full of volunteers and conscripts from the south of France.

Garibaldi is to have the command of all the volunteer forces in the East.

A convey with Prussian prisoners has arrived here.

King William's Generosity—The Prussian Works Around Paris—Bazaine Fighting to Get into Belgium—German Forces Moving On the Army of Lyons—Barrage of a French Town—General War Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

King William has relieved Versailles from the payment of 400,000 francs, which had been levied by the Prussians.

PRUSSIAN WATCHING DEPARTING BALLOONS.
Balloons are constantly leaving Paris. They are always closely watched for miles by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons, containing a great quantity of official correspondence, have recently been captured.

GERMAN WORKS AROUND PARIS.
The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome's Park, near Meudon, and on Bimbarian Hill, near Sevres. When completed, the Prussian artillery will command Arcueil, Passy, Grenelle and other parts of the west and southwest of Paris.

WAR NEWS FROM PARIS—GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT OF HELLS.
A correspondent at Boulogne sends words that, by a balloon letter received at Amiens to-day, he has news from Paris to the 7th. The spirit of both the garrison and of the population was excellent. The successive repulses at the Prussians at Villjuy, Vitry, and Meudon, had elated the Parisians greatly, and General Trochu has publicly thanked the troops engaged in the reconnaissance and sortie for their excellent conduct. The government at Paris officially announced in that city on the 6th that the three new armies already formed in the provinces, the army of Roien, the army of Lyons, and the army of the Loire, now contain two hundred and forty thousand troops, fully armed and equipped, and made up of regulars of the line, veterans, volunteers and Garde Mobile. The superior range and weight of the guns in the fortresses around Paris daily inflict severe loss on the investing armies.

CONSEQUENCE OF PARIS HOLDING OUT UNTIL STARVED.
A note from the Prussian government informs the Powers that Paris threatens to hold out until it is starved. In that event two millions of people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who would be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris. Hence the people cannot abandon the city. The inevitable consequence will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war, and

those holding power in France are answerable for the results.

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER ON "COMMANDING" FORTS.
The *London Times* this morning publishes a remarkable letter from a colonel in the Royal Engineer corps in reply to a communication from an amateur engineer. He says it is a mistaken idea to suppose that a fort is commanded by a neighboring hill because the latter is a few yards higher. No fort can be commanded in a military sense unless the interior of the work is seen and exposed to fire. Few military engineers, he says, believe in the possibility of reducing Paris by a regular siege. The Prussians, to do this, must construct regular approaches and breaching batteries to the very edge of the ditch of the *enclave*, but such works are not possible against a garrison of 400,000 men making continual sorties. There are only two modes, therefore, of reducing Paris. One is a slow but sure blockade, and the other a quick but barbarous bombardment from distant batteries.

BAZAINES FIGHTING TO GET TO BELGIUM.
A telegram from Berlin to the *Manchester Examiner* says that Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium.

Heroic sorties are incessant at Metz. The Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance. The Prussian commissariat has been removed to avoid capture.

LATER REPORTS OF BAZAINES'S OPERATIONS.

Your correspondent at Orléans sends fuller particulars of the operations of Marshal Bazaine. The German army before Metz has been falling for some time past into a deplorable condition. The removal of General Von Steinmetz hurt the spirit and temper of the troops; the bad water, the insufficient supplies, and the incessant harassing sorties and demonstrations of the French, together with the change in the season, developed diseases which finally degenerated into a malignant sickness of a peculiar type, which has killed the hospitals and overtaxed the inadequate surgical staff. The deaths from this pestilence in the German camps have averaged for nearly three weeks 1,000 a day.

The battle of the army and its horses have been dying with the riderless, which has extended its revenge throughout Lorraine and part of Champagne, and is seriously feared in the camps before Paris. It has only been kept out of Belgium by a rigid quarantine, and it has crept across the frontier at Saarbrücken into Rhénish-Prussia. This being the state of affairs before Metz, and the army of Lyons being pronounced ready to take the field on the 6th inst., Marshal Bazaine, by a previously concerted arrangement, made tremendous demonstrations in his front, on both sides of the Moselle. He followed up this assault on three successive days—the 7th, 8th and 9th—defeating the Germans and inflicting heavy losses upon them on each day. On the 6th the co-operating advance of the Army of Lyons, as already telegraphed, assailed the German troops moving upon the siege of Strasbourg to Nancy, checked their march and engaged them in a series of actions between Dieux and Lunéville, of only one of which, that of Raon l'Etape, we yet have details.

The attacks of Bazaine have greatly demoralized and shattered the German army before Metz, and put in peril the whole line of communication between the armies before Paris and the German frontier. The French losses so far have been slight. After the second of Bazaine's attacks on the 7th October the Germans hurriedly evacuated Concois-Chausy, fifteen miles from Metz on the Forbach road, where they had accumulated large supplies, burning what they could not carry off. They were not too soon. The French cavalry cut off their last trains at Raville and Boulay.

THE GERMANS MOVING ON THE ARMY OF LYONS.
A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* telegraphs that General Von Werder, at the head of the forces lately besieging Strasbourg, advancing on the French army of Lyons, now holding a position between Belort and Langres.

GREAT THINGS EXPECTED FROM GAMBETTA AND GARIBOLDI.

Some how an impression has been created here that the arrival of Gambetta and Garibaldi at Tours is about to give a new direction to the military fortunes of France. Before the war Gambetta was considered one of the most promising men as an orator and statesman of the young deputies. Since his accession to office he has managed to create a high opinion among the public for great administrative powers and untiring energy among the imperialist supporters in the Ministry of the Interior. I know from daily visits to the bureau that all are loud in praise of his capacity, business tact and sense of justice. This man now takes the direction of affairs at Tours with almost absolute powers. For general warfare and infusing spirit in the demoralized masses Garibaldi is believed here by many to be just the man wanted. The great partisan leader may do much to re-leave the ill fortunes which have persistently attended the French military efforts.

A TOWN BURNED BY THE PRUSSIAN.

A squad of Prussian hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Abis. This town was afterwards burned by the Prussians as a punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

MORE ABOUT VON MOLTKE'S ASSASSINATION.
A letter from the Tours correspondent of the *London Telegraph* revives the strange story of Von Moltke's assassination, and advances circumstances to show its probability.

GERMAN MEN HELD AS PRISONERS AT ORAN.
The United States Consul at Oran is trying, but thus far vainly, to mitigate the anxiety to cross of German vessels, illegally detained as prisoners of war.

SEVERAL WAR NOTES.
The vintage has commenced in Champagne. The workmen are protected by the Prussians.

The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French army.

A large Bavarian force is south of Stamps. The villages on the north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Germans, have been reoccupied again.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Plaisbourg. The bombardment will soon be opened. The German press ridicules the idea of a French *levée en masse* as mere bombast to cover their failure.

The Rozen deputation has been warmly received in Italy. They were banqueted at Pisa and Florence.

The Prussians have preserved Fontainebleau from pillage. The Germans evacuated Mulhouse on Sunday and proceeded towards New Brisch and Schlestadt.

The Duke of Mecklenburg's corps is marching on Paris. Specie has vanished from France.

The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Preparing the French People for a Loss of Territory—M. Gambetta's Proclamation—Prussia Does Not Object to the Election—Bourbon Forces Opposed to its Postponement—M. Thiers with Francis Joseph—More Denials Regarding Imperial Correspondence—Various News Items.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1870.

The Tours government is beginning to prepare the public mind, through the medium of the press, for the cession of French territory to Germany. The *Liberte* consents to "a slight rectification of the frontier near Wissembourg."

NO RESTORATION OF THE BONAPARTES.
A telegram of to-day's date says that the following statement is official:—

The government of Prussia, unable to recognize the actual government of France, will not restore the Bonapartes.

BOURBARK'S MISSION TO THE REPRESS.
Your correspondent at Orléans sends word that at Brumey the object of the recent mission of

General Bourbaki to England is believed to have been to assure the Emperor, and through her the Emperor, that the army at Metz could not be relied on for the empire, and that it would be best for them to remove an obstacle in the way of the European recognition of the republic by a formal abdication, subject to a plebiscite. On the return of General Bourbaki from Chislehurst to Metz he stopped and spent half a day at Mons, which is crowded with fugitive Imperialists, among them M. Granier de Cassagne, who is living there under the name of Desane. Immediately on the departure of General Bourbaki from Metz M. Granier de Cassagne left Mons for Wilhelmshöhe. Prince Napoleon also returns to Mons from England after visiting the Emperor Eugene at Chislehurst. The Imperialist faction at Mons are seeking to obtain a dynastic loan, and the bankers of Brussels are now occupied with the negotiations. It is believed at Brussels that these are encouraged and assisted by the Prussian government.

BISMARCK WANTS PEACE—FRANCE FOR WAR.
A correspondent telegraphs:—The negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre, through General Buriside, are attracting much attention. As already telegraphed to you, General Buriside returned to Paris from Versailles on the 8th with new propositions of peace. They were submitted to M. Jules Favre, who declined, for his own part and for his colleagues in Paris, to entertain them, but offered to send them to Tours for consideration if the Prussians would give his messenger a safe conduct. This was immediately conceded by Count Bismarck. These latest propositions are to suspend all military operations on both sides until after the elections shall be held for the Constituent Assembly. Your correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs that the government at Tours refuses to entertain them. The votes of France are unanimous for war until the foreign prices are expelled from France, and the present attitude of the Prussian government is regarded as plainly indicating that the strain upon the German resources is beginning to be severely felt.

A WILD PLAN OF PEACE.
A correspondent at Orléans sends me a plan just made public at Düsseldorf for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon on the condition of his making peace. The plan is said to be actively